

The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1777.

[No. 2064.]

South-Carolina.
In Pursuance of a Decree of the Hon. Court of Admiralty of this State,
Will be SOLD at Public Vendue,
Wednesday next the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock at Noon,
on Grange Wharf,

The Brigantine Appalachicola,

BEING 90 Tons Burthen (bound from London to St. Augustine) with all her Sails, Rigging and Materials; also six Carriage Guns, double fortified two Pounders, lately made a Prize of by Edward Allen, Esq; Commander of the Comet Brigantine of War, belonging to the State of South-Carolina. An Inventory of the Vessel, Sails and Rigging may be seen, by applying to the Subscribers.

N. B. The Conditions of the Sale are, the Vessel and Guns will be delivered on Payment of the Money.

EDWARD WEYMAN, Mar. Adm.
D. BORDEAUX, Agent for the Captors.

And on Monday the 16th Inst. will be sold, at a Store in Trade Street, near Braden's Alley,

A neat Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Osnaburghs, Sail Duck, Loaf Sugar, Callicoss, Cotton Holland, India Dignity, spotted, brown and white Jeans, Russia Drab, brown Holland, silk and blue and white linen Handkerchiefs, Corduroy, black Velvet, Irish Linen, Check ditto, furniture Check, white and check Shirts, Osnaburgh Thread, red Ticking, mens Shoes, men and womens thread and cotton Hosi, childrens ditto, Breeches Patterns, mens thread Gloves, Wampum and Beads, Broaches, Gorgets, wrist and arm Broaches, Nose Drops, Vermillion, Scalping Knives, and Looking Glasses for Indian use, sheeting Linen, writing Paper, Quills, blank Books, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pocket-books, green handle Knives and Forks, sail Twine, long Lanes, Brocade and Ribbons, mens fine and coarse Hats, dark ground Cottons, Shoemakers Knives, butchers ditto, Razors, Scissors, sleeve Buttons, cork Screws, stock Buckles, pen Knives, pruning ditto, plated Spurs, patches of English China, gown Patterns, Saddlery, Strouds, Bristol Duffels, Axes, Hoes, Spades, Hatchets, calks of forged Nails, coopers and carpenters Tools, Frying-Pans, Grid Irons, one set of Surveyors Instruments, Pipes and Tobacco, cross-cut and whip Saws and Files, indico and rice Hooks, white and blue Plains, Queens Ware, China Cups and Saucers, plated Buckles, English Flour, London Porter in bottles and casks, Port Wine, Irish Beef, Pork, Tongues and Butter, Candles and Soap, leaden Balls, a screw Press with all the apparatus for pressing Deer-skins, 50 Fowling Pieces, Salt-petre, brass Kettles, one copper Bough Barrel, Corks and empty Bottles, Sad-Irons, Chest-Rings, Screws, Ornaments, Locks, Bolts and Tacks, a cask of Mustard, wine Glasses, Cheese and sundry other articles.

The Sale to begin, and continue until all the Goods are sold, every Morning at Nine and close at One o'clock; the Goods to be delivered in the Afternoon of each Day on Payment of the Money; and any Articles that remain unpaid for at the End of the Sale, will be put up again.

EDWARD WEYMAN, Mar. Adm.
D. BORDEAUX, Agent for the Captors.

To be SOLD,

At my Room in Church-street, on Thursday the 19th Instant, immediately after the Sale of the Negroes,

A valuable Tract of Land,

Containing 2400 Acres, situate on the Head of Sandy Run, about 16 Miles from the Congaree Road, where Beaver-Creek crosses it; said Land is esteemed good for Indico or any Grain.

A Tract in Amelia Township, containing 800 Acres, joining Lands of Isaac Forchery, Esq; very good Indico Land.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 300 Acres, upon Captain's Creek, about 35 Miles from Charles-Town, near to a Plantation of Humphry Sommers, Esq; upon the Cypress; good for Corn, Indico or Rice, with in 5 Miles of Vert's Landing; about 45 Acres of which are cleared, and planted with Rice or Corn. The Owner desiring to reap the present Crop, will sell the Plantation, to be delivered in all November next. Further Particulars enquire of

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A Large Commodious House in Broad-Street, with a Coach-House, Stables, &c. &c.—A House and Lot in Meeting Street, near the State House.—A House and Lot at Hampstead, opposite to the Corner of Mr. Watson's Garden.—Plantations and Tracts of Land in almost every Part of the State, by

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A PLANTATION and 27 NEGROES, in Prince William's Parish, to be delivered the 1st of December next.

JACOB VALK.

For SALE,

A Small Schooner,

CARRYING about 60 Barrels of Rice, or 10 or 12 Cord of Wood, with a good Set of Sails, &c.

JACOB VALK.

Wanted to purchase for Cash,

A Dozen FIELD SLAVES, that can be recommended.

Apply to JACOB VALK.

Wanted immediately to hire,

A N Airy HOUSE, suitable for a Family, in any Part of Charles-Town, but would prefer one upon the Borders of it. Enquire of the Printer.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

NABOTH'S VINYARD,

A S E R M O N,

On the present Situation of Affairs.

From the following Words:

"Naboth said unto Ahab, the Lord forbid me, that I should give the Inheritance of my Fathers unto thee." 1 Kings 21, iii.

Preached at the Parish Church of St. Philip, Charles-town, on Sunday, June 1. 1777.

By the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, Rector of Stone, and Chaplain to Capt. JOHN HUGAR's Company of Volunteers.

WHEREAS an Affidavit has been made on the taxable Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-Town, for the Maintenance of the Post of the said Parish, for three Years last past, This is therefore to give Notice,

That the Subscriber will fit to receive the said poor Tax, at the same Time and Place, with the Receivers of the General Tax.

PETER BOUNTHEAU.

A Green Silk UMBRELLA was found on the Broad Road, a few Miles below Dorchester, by a Negro Boy belonging to the Subscriber. The Owner may have it again by applying at Dorchester to WILLIAM MORGAN.

PICKED up on the Road between the Quarter-House and Charles-Town, on Friday the 31st of May, A Pin-Cushion with a Dollar Bill.

The Owner desiring the same, may have it by applying to the Subscriber

CHARLES GRUEN.

For SALE,

THE complete PRINTING MATERIALS of the deceased Mr. CHARLES CROUCH, viz. a new Font of Bourgeois, upwards of 400 lb. Weight, in the original Package, as it came from the Founder; another Font of Bourgeois that has been used, Brevier, Pica, Two-line English, French Cannon, Five-line Pica; an Assortment of Flowers, a very good Press, Imposing Stone, a Quantity of Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Frames, &c. &c.

None of the Articles will be sold separate. Any Person desirous of buying the whole, may apply in Charles-Town, to

MARY CROUCH.

ANTHONY PARASTEAU, begs Leave to Leave to inform the Public, and his friends in particular,

THAT he has now fixed up several Looms to weave Woollen, Cotton, and Thread Cloth, which he is ready to take new at his House, the upper End of Liberty Street, next Door to Mrs. Mount's. As he is a Workman just arrived from France, he will make any Kind of Cloth as cheap as the Times will allow, and hopes his Work will give Satisfaction to his Employers. He will be able in a few Days to make upwards of 200 Yards of Cloth per Week.

Charles-Town Society.

A Meeting of the Charles-Town Society on particular Business, will be held at the House of Mr. William Holliday, the Corner of Broad and Church Streets, on Friday next, precisely at 7 o'clock in the Evening, where the Members are most earnestly requested to attend.

To be Leased for 3 Years or longer,

Or Let on Shares,

A Plantation on Daniel's Island, Pleasantly situate on Wando-River, six Miles from Charles-Town.

THERE is on the Premises a good Dwelling-House, with six Rooms, and every necessary Out-building, a large Garden in excellent Order, an Orchard with a great Variety of choice Fruit Trees, 14 Acres of Corn and about 3 Acres of Potatoes are planted, all under good Culture.

Any Person inclinable to treat for the same, may be accommodated with a few Field Slaves, some Milch Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c. For further Particulars apply on the Premises to Mrs. Sarah Lefebvre, or in Charles-Town, to John McCall, junr.

May 27, 1777.

GEORGE HARLAND HARTLEY, gives Notice, that he is ordered to quit this Province in Sixty Days.

JANNET CUMMING, intending to depart the Province in a short Time, requests those indebted, or having Demands on her, to call and settle.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the late Mrs. Mary Milner, of Christ Church Parish, Widow, deceased, are desired to deliver them in duly attested, to JACOB READ, Administrator.

A CERTIFICATE of Thirty-six Pounds Six Shillings, was given thro' Mistake for Six Pounds Six Shillings, in the Beef Market, to a Gentleman unknown.—It is hoped he will avail himself of this Notice, and deliver the Deficiency to the Printer, which will be thankfully acknowledged.

JOHN PARKINSON, Carver and Gilder,

(Late Apprentice to Mr. JOHN LORD.)

Takes this Method to acquaint the Public.

THAT he has taken a House in Trade-Street, two Doors above Mr. Charles Warham's, where he purposes carrying on Carving and Gilding in all their various Branches, both in the Furniture, House and Coach Way, and hopes by his constant Attention to his Business and quick Execution of Orders, to merit the Favour of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to employ him.

N. B. Looking-Glass Frames repaired, painted, whitened, taken down and put up.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted credit at Bourdeaux, dated February 22.

THE Hon. Arthur Lee, Esq; passed through this place two days ago, in his way to Madrid, where he is to represent the Congress. I had the honour of dining with him in company, and breakfasting at his lodgings with him alone. He says, they have very good assurance, that the whole force going to America, will consist of 10,000 men, and about 10 men of war, to be commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, and to go directly to Boston, and make a violent effort for a lodgment in that part of the country. Gen. Clinton to assist him by a feigned attempt to penetrate thro' the country.

NEW-HAVEN, (Connecticut,) April 30.

On Friday the 29th Instant, twenty six sail of the enemy's ships appeared off Norwalk Islands, standing in for Cedar Point, where they anchored at 4 o'clock P. M. and soon began landing troops; by 10 o'clock they had landed two brigades, consisting of upwards of two thousand men, and marched immediately for Danbury, where they arrived the next day at 2 o'clock P. M. The handful of continental troops there, were obliged to evacuate the town, having previously secured a part of the stores, provisions, &c. The enemy on their arrival began burning and destroying the stores, houses, provisions, &c. On the appearance of the enemy, the country was alarmed. Early the next morning, Brigadier Gen. Silliman with about five hundred militia, (all that were collected) pursued the enemy at Reading he was joined by Major Gen. Wooster, and Ensign Gen. Arnold. The heavy rain all the afternoon, retarded the march of our troops, so much that they did not reach Bethel (a village two miles from Danbury) till 11 o'clock at night, much fatigued, and their arms rendered useless by being wet. It was thought prudent to refresh the men, and attack the enemy on their return. Early the next morning, (which proved rainy) the whole were in motion, two hundred men remained with Gen. Wooster, and about four hundred were detached under Gen. Arnold, and Gen. Silliman, on the road leading to Norwalk. At 9 o'clock A. M. intelligence was received that the enemy had taken the road leading to Norwalk, of which Gen. Wooster was advised, and pursued them, with whom he came up about 11 o'clock, when a smart skirmishing ensued, in which Gen. Wooster, who behaved with great intrepidity, unfortunately received a wound by a musket ball, through the groin, of which he is since dead. Gen. Arnold, by a forced march across the country, reached Ridgefield at 11 o'clock, and having posted his small party (being joined by about 100 men) of 500 men, waited the approach of the enemy, who were soon discovered advancing in a column with three field pieces in front, and three in rear, and large flank guards of near two hundred men in each. At noon they began discharging their artillery, and were soon within musket shot, when a smart action ensued between the whole, which continued about an hour, in which our men behaved with great spirit, but being over-powered by numbers, were obliged to give way, though not until the enemy were raising a small breast-work, thrown across the way, at which Gen. Arnold had taken post with about 200 men (the rest of our small body were posted on the flanks,) who acted with great spirit; the General had his horse shot under him, when the enemy were within about ten yards of him, but luckily received no hurt, recovering himself he drew his pistols and shot the soldier who was advancing with his fixed bayonet. He then ordered his troops to retreat through a shower of small, and grape shot. In this action the enemy suffered very considerably, leaving about thirty dead and wounded on the ground, and besides a number unknown buried. Here we had the misfortune of losing Lieut. Col. Gold, one subaltern, and several privates killed and wounded. It was found impossible to rally our troops, and Gen. Arnold ordered a stand to be made at Sagatuck-bridge, where it was expected the enemy would pass.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the 12th, about 500 men were collected at Sagatuck-bridge, including part of two companies of Col. Lamb's battalion of artillery, with three field pieces, under command of Lieut. Col. Oswald, a field piece, with part of the artillery company from Fairfield, sixty continental troops, and three companies of volunteers from New Haven, with whom Generals Arnold and Silliman took post about two miles above the bridge. Soon after the enemy appeared in sight, their rear was attacked by Col. Huntington, (commanding a party of about 300 men) who sent to Gen. Arnold, for instructions, and for some officers to assist him. Gen. Silliman was ordered to his assistance; the enemy finding our troops advantageously posted, made a halt, and after some little time, wheeled off to the left and forded Sagatuck river, three miles above the bridge. Gen. Arnold observing this motion, ordered the whole to march directly for the bridge in order to attack the enemy in flank. Gen. Silliman, at the same time to attack their rear; the enemy, by running full speed, had passed the bridge on Fairfield side, with their main body, before our troops could cross it. Gen. Silliman finding it impossible to overtake the enemy in their rout proceeded to the bridge, when the whole were formed, they marched in two columns, with two field pieces on the right, the other on the left of the enemy, when a smart skirmishing, and firing of field pieces ensued, which continued about three hours. The enemy having gained the high hill of Compo, several attempts were made to dislodge them, but without effect. The enemy landed a number of fresh troops, to assist their embarkation, which they effected a little before sun-set, weighed anchor immediately, and stood across the sound for Huntington, on Long-Island.

Our loss cannot be exactly ascertained, no return being made. It is judged to be about sixty killed and wounded. Among the killed, are 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Capt. 4 subalterns, and Dr. David Atwater, of this town, whose death is

bravely resisted by his men. Among the British wounded are Col. John Lamb, of the artillery, and Bradley, and Timothy Gosham, volunteers from New-Haven, though not mortally.

The enemy's loss is judged to be more than double our number, and about 50 prisoners. The enemy on this occasion behaved with their usual barbarity, wantonly and cruelly murdering the wounded prisoners who fell into their hands, and plundering the inhabitants, burning and destroying every thing in their way.

The enemy, the day before they left Fairfield, were joined by 10 sail, chiefly small vessels.

NEW-YORK, May 1. [Caled.]

In consequence of information received of the rebels having collected large magazines at Danbury, in Connecticut, a detachment of 150 men from each of the following regiments, 4th, 15th, 33d, 37th, 44th, and 64th, a subaltern's command of dragoons, 100 of Governor Brown's corps, and six 3 pounders, under the command of Major General Tryon, and Brigadier Generals Agnew and Sir William Erskine, proceeded up the East River, and on Friday evening last, at 6 o'clock, landed at Compo Point, near Norwalk. The disembarkation being completed about ten, the troops got in motion, and after a march of 25 miles, arrived without opposition at Danbury, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The remainder of that day, and part of next morning, were employed in destroying the stores, which were found to exceed their expectation. At nine o'clock they began their march back to the shipping, and proceeded without interruption until they approached Ridgefield, where they found a body of the rebels, under the command of Mr. Arnold, who had fortified the entrance of the town, which they carried after small opposition, with considerable loss on the side of the rebels, the rest repulsing another body, who attacked them at the same time, under Mr. Wooster. The troops continued their march next morning at 4 o'clock, the rebels firing on their flanks and rear, but from such a distance as to do them little injury. About half a mile from the ships where the troops halted, part of the rebel army, which consisted of at least four thousand men, kept up a heavy fire from behind stone walls, whilst two columns made a show of attacking; but part of the detachment charged them with fixed bayonets, and put them to a total rout, with considerable slaughter. The troops, after remaining some time upon the ground, embarked with the greatest order and regularity, without further interruption from the rebels, who never showed themselves more.

The spirit and ardour shown by the troops on this occasion, does them infinite honour.

The loss sustained, was 24 men killed, 10 officers and 20 men wounded, most of them slightly.

[Our readers are here presented with an account of the Danbury expedition from two different sides, by which it appears, that the English paid dear for their entertainment in Connecticut; but if we may judge of Mr. Gaine's modesty, in telling a story, by the account he gave of the action at Princeton in January last, where he says, (speaking of the British troops) "That they had 10 killed, and a few wounded," when it is an uncontroverted fact, that we buried 100 regulars, who were killed outright, and left 30 wounded at Princeton, besides above 200 taken prisoners; we have, by a comparison of their accounts of the two affairs, good reason to think, they have paid such a price, as that a few more of these bargains, would lower the stock in trade of Howe & Co. so that they would be obliged to keep close, or beat a retreat.]

FISH-KILL, May 1.

We learn from Ulster county, that a number of Armed Tories marched in open day, through Walkill, and Little Britain, on their way to join Howe's army. They were pursued by parties of the militia, who overtook them, killed one, and took 16 or 20 of them prisoners, among whom is one Rooft, their leader, a daring villain, who had, some time before, conducted two parties of Tories to New-York. It is said Major Strong was mortally wounded.

We hear, that John Bell, Esq. and Capt. Wyndham Van Zandt, have lately been taken by the Tories in N. Jersey, and carried into New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

By advices this day from the East-Jerseys, we learn that the enemy are abandoning Brunswick, having sent some of their cannon and stores to Staten-Island; and that Cortland Skinner had sent all his furniture from Amboy to New-York. Sickness amongst the Hessian soldiers, and the excessive fatigue of the British, is said to be the occasion of this manoeuvre. However that may be, we have another instance of Howe's declining a general engagement with Washington.

The *Perseus*, an English man of war, has taken a French vessel, mounting 16 guns, and carried her into Dominica.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, dated the 23d of April.

"On Tuesday the 22d instant, at night, a party of our men, under the command of Capt. Combs, went within the enemy's lines, and took two sentinels, from whom he extorted the countersign. He then went to attack the picket guard, but one of his men deserting, the enemy were informed of his intention, and having prepared themselves, gave our people a very warm reception; but Combs, who is not to be surprised by trifles, advanced upon them with such spirit that he drove them into the gunhouse, from whence they fired through the door and windows. However, Combs ordered his men before the door, which they instantly obeyed, and rushed upon the enemy with charged bayonets, who received us in the same manner, but were soon obliged to call for quarter, upon which they were all taken prisoners. The picket guard consisted of two subalterns and 50 men; both the officers and 24 men were killed, and 16 were brought in prisoners. In the attack Combs was wounded in the foot, and both his subalterns in the body, but are like to do well. It is very remarkable he had not a man in the whole action killed, and only three wounded, none of them mortally."

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, May 1.

"I returned last evening from Bound Brook, where in the morning we had a brush, and drove the enemy's picket into these lines, with the loss of one man, and we must have killed several of theirs from the close fire which continued some time."

From Albany we learn, that certain advice was received, that a fire had happened at Fort St. John's, in Canada, which destroyed five store-houses, containing among other things the salt and rigging of the English fleet on the lake.

We hear that on Sunday morning last a party of our people attacked the enemy at Piscataqua, two miles from Brunswick, and drove them within their lines two or three times, but at last our people were obliged to leave the field to superiority of numbers, further particulars we have not yet heard.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 6, 1777.

The papers will inform you of an excursion of 2000 of the enemy into that part of Connecticut adjoining the city of New-York, where the people are all Tories. They destroyed one of our magazines of pork and beef, and some other articles. About 300 of the militia annoyed them much in their retreat, and it is generally believed they lost between 3 and 400 men. Our loss was very trifling. We have now every necessary for an army sufficient to drive Howe and his Myrmidons into the sea, and it is not doubted but our gallant countrymen will step forth to accomplish the desirable work. Let me add, that the hospitals are provided with the best physicians, and every other necessary for the troops. Monopolizing of goods, I hope, will be speedily checked, by severe penalties on the offenders, those rapacious vultures who would aggrandize themselves on the spoils of the necessitous, and bring ruin on their country.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

From the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser.

NOTHING has contributed to mislead corrupt and weak Ministers, more than their placing an unlimited confidence in regular troops, and the supposing them always to be invincible, force. It was this false maxim that misled Lord North in his operations against the Americans. He took it for granted, that the Colonists were cowards, because Colonel Grant avowed it in the House of Commons; and Lord Sandwich re-echoed the Colonel, and asserted the same thing in the House of Lords. Lord Mansfield was so well convinced of the truth of American timidity, that he confidentially declared to his friend, an officer for whom he obtained a commission, that not a gun would be fired in anger, but all would be submission, as soon as the King's troops appeared.

But whence this unreasonable confidence in our set of men, and utter distrust of another? Are they not all of the same species, bred up under the same notions of liberty, governed by the same equity? But, to open the eyes of these Court-Owls, if possible, I will produce to them a case in point.

In the famous battle of Naseby, where King Charles received a dreadful defeat, the number of forces was equal on both sides; and all circumstances equal. In the Parliament's army, only nine officers had seen actual service, and most of the soldiers were London prentices, drawn out of the city two months before. In the King's army there were above a thousand officers who had served abroad; yet the REGULARS were routed by the PRENTICES, and what was the cause of it? On one side they fought to establish tyranny; on the other they were warmed with the noble flame of liberty, and an enthusiastic zeal for religion.

It is just so in America. The King's troops are excellent, but their cause is not equally hearty (to make use of a word of Shakespeare) with that of their opponents.

ADMONITION.

FEBRUARY 13.

The patriots in the city have petitioned Parliament against the bill which is to enable his Majesty to punish rebellion, and with the same breath have returned thanks to those worthy magistrates, who refused him the only means of obtaining men to check the growth of it; from whence, says a correspondent, it is easy to perceive the true sentiments of loyalty, with which those great public spirits are impressed.

FEBRUARY 19.

The commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy have advertised to receive tenders sealed up for the purchase of several thousand casks of canyals for plumb pudding bags for the use of the fleet destined for America.

FEBRUARY 21.

Nothing could exceed the abuse bestowed by Col. Luttrell on the opposition in the debate in the House of Commons on Monday last; he expressly charged the Duke of R——— and Lord S——— with going over to France to encourage the French to go to war, and invade Ireland, by misrepresenting and exaggerating the weak situation of that country, and England, and of our navy; he mentioned Lord S——— having paid for translating Dr. Price's pamphlet, and dispersing it all over France, and of caballing with Dr. Price, and Deane at Paris.

FEBRUARY 25.

Lieutenant Colonel White, aid-de-camp to General Sir William Howe, was presented yesterday to his Majesty at the levee, by Lord George Germaine, and most graciously received.

Sunday arrived at Portsmouth, from America, his Majesty's ship the Bristol, Lord Shuldham.

MARCH 4.

Lord Barrington has a scheme in agitation for raising five entire regiments of Irish Catholics, officers and all. Lord Harcourt has assured the King, that if such a measure was embraced, Ireland would prove a fruitful source of power for regiments to be employed in any distant expedition. But while the officers are not taken from among them the common men will not enlist. The raising and recruiting these regiments would thin the riotous part of the Irish nation, and be of great benefit to the community. Some scheme of this sort is thought will be accepted by the ministry, as an army of foreign Catholics landing in the south of Ireland would be joined by as many men as they brought arms for.

A letter has lately been received by Sir John Fielding, from Earl Percy in America; in consequence of which all the Magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster are summoned to attend a court on Thursday next, at Guildhall, in King-street, when Sir John will disclose to them the contents.

MARCH 5.

Orders it is said are gone over for half of General Carleton's army to march from Canada as early as possible in the spring, to join Sir William Howe's forces near Philadelphia.

Last night arrived in town from America, Major Dundas, belonging to the corps of Light Infantry; the above Gentleman was at the taking of Fort Mifflin, and was very near obtaining the honour of making of General Lee his prisoner; the Major making him his principal object by a quick pursuit; Lee dismounted, and ran precipitately into the woods, leaving the Major in possession of his horse, and accoutrements.

Several wronged accounts having been published of the taking Gen. Lee, the following will, we believe, be satisfactory:—The General was in a room with a French officer, when Colonel Harcourt (without any of these previous circumstances of besieging the house mentioned before) opening the door—the Frenchman called out, *We are taken!*—and instantly fired at Harcourt, whose people upon that shot him dead. He seized Lee, and led him to the door—he asked much to go up stairs for his hat, but Col. Harcourt answered—*No Mr. Lee, you can take a ride for once without a hat;* they bound him to a horse and galloped off with such speed, that they went 20 miles in an hour and a quarter. He did not complain to the Colonel, but told him for several miles, he was not yet sure of his prey; but finding no rescue which he expected, as they passed almost through his out-parties, his spirits failed him, and he became sullen. Orders are gone for his trial by Court Martial, of which General Matthew is to be President, for desertion; from which accusation however it is generally thought he will be acquitted; in which case he will be sent home to be tried for treason after the war is over, from which he will have very little hope of escape.

No less than three General officers have petitioned the King to go to America in the spring.

MARCH 11.

It is asserted that his Prussian Majesty having intimation that several Prussian officers, &c. were engaging themselves; at very high wages, to embark for America, gave positive orders for them not to leave his dominions on pain of death—[without his permission.]

MARCH 13.

Lord Stormont lately presented a memorial to the French minister, upon the contrast there was between declarations of peace, and preparations for war; but the answer was, that "their preparations had no other object whatever, but mere security, at a time that all Europe was arming with so much anxiety, that it would be impossible contentedly with the safety of France."

MARCH 13.

American news of great importance is expected by the next ships that arrive—*The submission of all America!—Nothing left!*

Neither General Burgoyne nor Gen. Clinton have so far arranged their matters with administration, as to be certain of returning to America the present spring; they are both upon the high ropes with Lord George Germaine and insist upon such terms, as the American secretary thinks would be a dishonour to his official character to grant at least upon such remonstrances.

We hear that a bill of inquiry will shortly be moved for in the House of Commons, to examine into the state of the navy, and the public grievances, arising from the abuses of the Admiralty, when it is hoped the illegal mode of raising men by press warrants will be totally abolished.

MARCH 19.

The Army of France consisted on the 4th of February last of 169,300 men; 46,000 Militia were to be adopted immediately to it, their Place to be supplied by new Levies; 6000 Infantry were at the same time ordered to Brest, to serve on board the Men of War fitting out. The Preparations for War began early in September, and have not ceased ever since.

Reports are very strong, that Lord North will, upon the Conclusion of the present Session, be called up to the House of Lords, and that Mr. Jenkinson will succeed him as first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer:—it is even said, that this arrangement has been made some time.

Governor Johnstone is soon to occupy a considerable Post in Administration.

It is now known with certainty, that the Congress have some of their Members negotiating at Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and Stockholm;—and, that the Danger, which is the most pressing, will arise from the Quarrel least suspected. His Swedish Majesty has his Plans of Commerce as well as his Neighbours, and is very desirous of procuring an Establishment in America:—The Congress having offered him the two Floridas if he will powerfully assist them, which it is suspected at present he will do.

The Public has been under a great Error in believing that the Duke of Wirtemberg was able to fulfil his Engagement of raising 4000 Men, for the Service of Great-Britain, since the Fact is, that before it could be experimented, the French Minister at the Court of Stuttgart, demanded a Conference with the Duke, immediately after which the Measure was at an End: From which it is plain that France forbade it.

MARCH 20.

The general conviction is strong, that Lord North will very soon be called up to the House of Lords, and that Mr. Jenkinson will succeed to the apparent, as he has long been in possession of the real power. This resignation of the post of Premier will by no means be voluntarily; it arises from those who have the King's ear representing that Lord North seemed upon every occasion, and especially in that of the Treason and Piracy bill, to go only a certain length; not even so far as there was reason to understand he would. This idea is so general, that considerable odds are laid that he will have a fall up into the House of Lords, immediately upon the conclusion of the sessions; others think it will not be till near the 4th of June.

The Swallow ship of war is arrived at Gibraltar, from Madras, with dispatches from Admiral Hughes. The dispatches have been forwarded by way of Marseilles, and bring advice of the Council of Madras having superseded a noble Lord [Fitz] as governor, and confined him in the fort of Chingleput.

IF Mr. BENJAMIN FORD will call upon JOHN M'CALL, he will hear of something to his Advantage.

To be SOLD,

The Subscriber's valuable Plantation, Thirty Miles from Charles-Town, and eight from a Landing.

Containing 600 Acres old Measure; one half of which is excellent Rice Swamp, the other half is fit for Indigo, Corn, &c. and has on it an Over-seer's House, Barn, Corn House, and every other necessary Out-building. This place is one of the best calculated for raising Stock of any Kind, of any in South Carolina; there being an extraordinary fine Range all round it. Three or four Years Credit will be given. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. John Joor, at the Cypris, or to the Subscriber on Sullivan's Island. Also,

Four Rice Stores in Dorchester, sufficient to contain 400 Barrels; they are well calculated for a Dry Goods Store; apply as above

JOSEPH JOOR.

S U P P L E M E N T

To The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina. [No. 206.]

M O N D A Y, JUNE 9. 1777.

Mr. Timothy.

Having just met with the *London Gazette* of the 25th of February last, containing General Sir William Howe's Account of some of his latter Operations, beg leave to offer it for Re publication in your Gazette; but have taken the Liberty to interperse a few Notes in the General's first Letter, which flatter myself you will not refuse to insert, and in Italics. I am, &c.

Monday Morn. June 2.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 25.

WHITEHALL, February 25.

HIS Majesty's ship *Brisk*, which arrived at Portsmouth the 23d inst. has brought from New-York dispatches from General Sir William Howe, and Governor Tryon to Lord George Germaine, of which the following are extracts:

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1776.

I have the honour to inclose an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Clinton, containing advice of his being in possession of Rhode-Island; without any loss to His Majesty's troops. (Rhode-Island from its situation could not be defended; of course Gen. Cornwallis met with no opposition there.) The season may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but if practicable (Here he would have met a body of militia; in which case the King's troops probably would have sustained some loss,) I am confident the attempt will be made; the advantages to be derived from this acquisition are nevertheless very important.

In Jersey, upon the approach of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick, by a forced march on the 1st instant, the enemy went off most precipitately to Princetown; and had they not prevented the passage of the Raritan, by breaking part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, [Was this a mark of great confusion?—Surely the writer of the paragraph must have been confused] that their whole army must inevitably have been cut to pieces. (This precipitate going off, was perhaps as well considered a retreat, as, in like circumstances, ever was made;—to say the confusion was great, seems rather uncandid; for, had it been otherwise conducted, and good order not been preserved, the great superiority in numbers and skill of the enemy, would have enabled them to cut our army to pieces (as General Howe observes) for General Washington's noble force then in the field did not amount to 8000 men, and they were mostly militia.)

My first design extending no further than to get and keep possession of East Jersey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on [About this time it seems General Howe had received, this Prince's invitation of the 26th of November] to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his Lordship with the 4th Brigade of British, under the command of Major General Grant. On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's Corps, the Guards excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Princetown, which the enemy had quitted on the same day. This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th; the first advancing to Trenton reached the Delaware soon after the enemy's rear-guard had crossed. Their main army having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river, [To preserve secrecy, this writer should have expressed himself in words to this effect, in the preceding clause. "Their main army fled so exceedingly swiftly, and horribly terrified, that they got the heels of us by a noble day and night, and then were so exceedingly fatigued, that they took post on the other side of the river, opposite to us."] Lord Cornwallis, with the rear division, halted at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Corriell's Ferry, 13 miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution (notwithstanding their precipitate flight and most horrible confusion) to destroy or to secure on the South side all the boats that could possibly be employed for this purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his Lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field. [How does this agree with the story Sir William afterwards gives, of the affair at Trenton, and that of Princetown?] and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect security. [As a General, Sir William was unfortunate in his conclusion.] Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to Major General Grant, in whose approved good conduct I place the greatest confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good services during this campaign, and particularly the ability and good conduct he displayed in the pursuit of the enemy from Fort Mifflin to Trenton, a distance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well supported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By pressing the rebels so close, they had not time to destroy the country, as they intended (The intention is denied) or to remove their stores; by which a large quantity of provisions, and plenty of forage, have been secured.

During Lord Cornwallis's stay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons from the 16th regiment was sent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of Gen.

Lee, reported to be in Morris county on their way to cross the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt desired the direction of this detachment, and learning as he proceeded the situation of this corps, consisting of two thousand men, and of Gen. Lee's head-quarters, he contrived, by *insight address and gallantry*, to get to his house undiscovered by the guard, surrounded it, and over-coming all their assistance, made the General a prisoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not escape his Majesty's gracious attention, it is needless for me to recommend Lieutenant Col. Harcourt to the King's notice upon this occasion.

I must also mention the signal services of Sir William Ensign, in his department of Quarter Master General, whose indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the success of this campaign; nor must I omit Major Maitland, of the corps of Marines, who has the command of the 2d battalion of light infantry, in which he has distinguished himself much to his honour.

The time of service, for which most of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their present strength; from a review of the latest intelligence received, is about 8,000 on the south side of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 500 militia embodied in Morris county, New Jersey, and about 3,000 at Pecks-kill, North Castle, and the smaller posts in this province. Major General Robertson, who served the campaign by his Majesty's permission, will return to Britain by the earliest opportunity.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1776.

On the 25th inst. in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the post of Trenton, where Col. Rall commanded with three battalions of Hessians, fifty Chasseurs, and twenty Light Dragoons, having with them six field pieces; which party was beaten back. On the succeeding morning at six o'clock the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Col. Rall, having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket. This picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder, which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions; no advantages being taken of this, they recovered themselves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this situation, and Col. Rall moved forward to attack them, with the regiments of Lottberg and Rall; in which attack Col. Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made prisoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphausen, and also made that corps prisoners.

Some few officers and about two hundred men of the Brigade, with the Chasseurs, and a party of dragoons, returned to Col. Donop's corps at Bordenton, six miles distant. Several officers were wounded, and about forty men killed and wounded.

This misfortune seems to have proceeded from Col. Rall's quitting his post, and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village.

The rebels recrossed the river Delaware immediately, with the prisoners and cannon that they had taken.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1777.

In consequence of the advantages gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis desisting his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the 1st instant, and reached Princetown that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough; upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and from the militia of Pennsylvania, had recrossed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 3d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant Col. Mawhood, at Princetown, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier General Leslie at Maidenhead.—On the approach of the British troops the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 3d the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allentown, and from thence to Princetown, fell in on the morning of the 3d with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier General Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant Col. Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier General Leslie. The 55th regiment retired, by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Princetown, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his Majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 400 wounded and missing; Capt. Leslie of the 17th is among the few killed, and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the inclosed return. Capt. Phillips, of the 55th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day befet between Brunswick and Princetown by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner.

We never before heard of this instance: But, whatever will read in this Gazette of April 9, No. 2053, the account then published, of the treatment General MEEKER, Lieutenant YATES, a WOUNDED CAPTAIN not named, and the Rev. Mr. ROXBOROUGH met with on that day, can be at no loss to discover, who they are that "have adopted a mode of war" disgraceful to the British name, and "murder" with "a degree of barbarity that savages" could not exceed.

which is a mode of war the enemy learn from several instances to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there are many killed and wounded, and among the former a Gen. Mawhood, of Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieut. Col. Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments which were under his command, particularly the Seventeenth, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis.—His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard that it was followed by Col. Mawhood's attack, returned in haste from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours earlier in front, and keeping the advantage by an immediate departure from Princetown, retreated by Klop's Ferry, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky Hill, where they themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer at a purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole command to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth Town, Major-General Vaughan has that command.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Shirley and Price, } In the Common Pleas.
vs. } DEBT ON ATTACHMENT.
Stewart Nicoll.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this Action, did, on the 20th of February, 1777, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this Honourable Court, against the Defendant, who is absent from, and without the Limits of, this State, and having neither Wife nor Attorney known within the said State, upon whom a Copy of the said Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto within a Year and a Day, might be served: It is therefore Ordered, in Pursuance of the Act of Assembly in that Case made provided, That the said Defendant do appear and plead the said Declaration, on or before the 22d Day of February, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1778, otherwise final and absolute Judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

Office of Common-Pleas, Feb. 20, 1777.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John Simpson and Co. } In the Common Pleas.
vs. } CASE ON ATTACHMENT.
James Penman.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this Action, did the 20th Day of February, 1777, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this Honourable Court, against the Defendant, who is absent from and without the Limits of this State, and having neither Wife or Attorney known within the said State, upon whom a Copy of the said Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, within a Year and a Day, might be served: It is therefore ordered, in Pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in that Case made and provided, That the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said Declaration, on or before the 17th Day of March, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1778, otherwise final and absolute Judgment will be given and awarded against him.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

Office of Common-Pleas, March 13, 1777.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

William Savage, } In the Common Pleas.
vs. } CASE ON ATTACHMENT.
Nathaniel Wraggell.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this Action, did the 17th Day of May, 1777, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this Honourable Court, against the Defendant, who is absent from and without the Limits of this State, and having neither Wife nor Attorney known within the said State, upon whom a Copy of the said Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, within a Year and a Day, might be served: It is therefore ordered, in Pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in that Case made and provided, That the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said Declaration, on or before the 17th Day of May, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1778, otherwise final and absolute Judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

Office of Common-Pleas, May 27, 1777.

PALMETTO SOCIETY.

As the Twenty-eighth Day of June 1776, will be ever memorable in South-Carolina, for the signal and providential Victory obtained by our gallant Troops, over the formidable Fleet and Army of Great-Britain, at Sullivan's Island; a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, have associated themselves together, principally for the Purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of that Day, with decent and cheerful Festivity: To that End they have procured the Use of Mr. Vail's Long-Room for the Day, where they propose to dine together.

And they hereby give Notice,

That they will be glad of the Company of any Gentlemen, FRIENDS to LIBERTY and LOVERS of their Country, who may incline to join them, in commemorating an Action, the most important in its Consequences to this State, the most honourable to our Troops, and the most disgraceful to our Enemies, that has been known since the Commencement of the present arduous Struggle for Liberty.—Tickets for Admission at Three Dollars each, must be applied for at least Three Days previous to the Meeting, to any of the Stewards, viz. William Mason or William Johnson, Esqrs. Messrs. John Calvert, James Wakefield, William Valentine, Robert Howard, Richard Cole or George Flagg.

By Order of the Society,

ALEX. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
By His Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq. President
and Commander in Chief of the State aforesaid.
PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, to prevent
the Exportation of SALT and HEMP, and the
diving Cattle from this State, for a limited Time; I do
therefore strictly prohibit the same for the space of Three
Months next ensuing the Date hereof.
Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State,
at Charles-Town, this Twenty-third Day of May,
in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hun-
dred and Seventy-seven.
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. HUBBART, Deputy Secretary.

JOHN WEBB and JAMES BENTHAM,
Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of
WEBB and BENTHAM,
PURPOSE to dispose of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar,
Negroes, Lands, Household Furniture, &c. by Auc-
tion, on the usual Terms. Those, of their Friends
or others, who may be so obliging as to favour them with Commissions,
may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and
the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts.
Their Counting-House is kept in Broad-Street, opposite
Mess. Downes and Lee.
JOHN WEBB,
JAMES BENTHAM.

ERASMUS AUDLEY and WILLIAM HOPKINS,
Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of
AUDLEY and HOPKINS,
PURPOSE carrying on the Factorage Business, for the
Sale of the Country Produce. Those, of their Friends
or others, who may please to employ them with the Dis-
posal of their Crops, may rely on their utmost Efforts for
their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settle-
ment of their Accounts: Their Counting-House is kept
in Bedon's Alley, at the House lately occupied by Mess.
Robert Stett and Company.
N. B. Mr. Wainwright's Boat will take in any Rice
that may be sent them from Dorchester.

OUR Copartnership ending this Day, by **ALEXANDER**
GILLON retiring from Business, we request every
Person indebted to us, to settle with **JOHN SPLETT**
CRIPPS and **FLORIAN CHARLES MAY**; and those to
whom we are indebted are desired to call on them for Pay-
ment, on or before the first of August next.
ALEX. GILLON and Co.

I shall be much obliged to those who are indebted to me
to settle their Accounts with Mess. Cripps and May, be-
fore the first of August next, particularly those on open
Account or Notes, and for Interest due on their Bonds.
ALEXANDER GILLON.

The Subscribers
Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of
WILLIAM WAYNE and Co.
PURPOSE to dispose of Merchandise, Country Pro-
duce, Negroes, Lands, Household Furniture, &c. by
Auction, on the usual Terms. Gentlemen, who may be
so obliging as to favour them with Commissions, may
rely on their utmost Endeavour for their Interest, and the
strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts.
Their Counting-House is kept at the Corner of Elliott-
street and the Bay, formerly occupied by William Wayne.
WILLIAM WAYNE,
JOHN MILLING.

NORTH and TRECOTT,
At their Store on the Bay, the second Door South of the
Exchange, and next to Mr. George Cooke's,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Best Old Jamaica, Demarara & common Rum,
WHICH they will sell on the most reasonable Terms.
They have also Gun in Jugs and Cases, Onaburgs,
Matcorado and Loaf Sugar, White Lead and Spanish
Brown ground in Oil, Linseed Oil in Jugs and by the
Gallon, Writing Paper, Nails of all Sorts, Lamp black,
Pump Tacks, Sail Needles, Twine, Marline, Hauline and
undry other Articles of Ship Chandlery.

For SALE,
THE Subscriber's valuable Plantation in Waccamaw-
Neck, which runs from the River to the Sea Mark,
containing about 1200 Acres, about 400 Acres of which
is good Sea Shore Lands, and about 100 and 30 Acres
good River Swamps, the remainder well timbered with
Yellow Pine. Any Person inclining to purchase the same,
may apply to Maurice Simons, Esq. in Charles-Town,
or the Subscriber on the Premises.
ANTHONY MITCHELL.

To be SOLD,
An extraordinary sensible Mulatto Fellow,
near Thirty Years of Age, and for no Fault
is very sober and industrious, as good a Waterman
as any in this State; knows a good Deal of the
Ship Carpenter's Business, and is capable of overseeing a
Gang of Negroes in a Plantation. Enquire of **ELIZA**
JOHNSON, on Trout's Point.

To be SOLD, Three Carriage Horses,
If they are not disposed of at Private Sale by the 29th
of May Instant, they will be put up to Public Sale that
Day, opposite Mrs. Wells's, and sold to the highest Bid-
der.
T. MIDDLETON, jun.

Wanted immediately on Hire,
A Handy Waiting-Maid, white or black, who under-
stands the keeping of Horses, and can be well re-
commended; he must travel with a Gentleman to Phila-
delphia. For further Information inquire of Captain de
Bake, in Ansonborough.

One Hundred Negroes
Are wanted on Hire for the Public Works, for any Time
(agreeable to the Owners) not exceeding one Year.
PERSONS willing to engage for any Number of the
above one hundred, are desired to apply in Charles-
Town, to
DANIEL CANNON, or
JOHN CALVERT.
April 26, 1777.

Fellowship Society.
A Quarterly Meeting of said Society will be held on
Wednesday the 11th of June, at Pointen's Tavern,
where the Members are desired to attend at 11 o'Clock in
the Forenoon. By Order of the Society.
ALEX. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

THE Subscriber acquaints his old Customers and others,
that he now has, and purposes constantly to keep
ready, a sufficient Quantity of
Drawing Boot Legs,
Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his
Old Shop in Union-Street continued, for Ready Money.
He will either purchase or take Apprentice one or two
Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Business. He like-
wise wants two good Negro Shoemakers, on Hire, for
whom good Wages and punctual Pay will be given.
JOHN MATTHEWS.

CHANCE and BABRAMAM
WILL Cover this Season at Mr. Henry Middleton's
Plantation, at Goose-Creek, at Thirty-five Pounds
currency each Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom.—The
Money to be sent with the Mares; if not, they will be
immediately sent back again. The Mares to be at the
Owners Risk.

FOUND,
AN HARNESS SADDLE, on which are affixed
Loop-Holes for the Reins of a Bridle.—The Owner
may have it again, by applying to the Printer, on paying
a small Gratuity, and the Expence of this Advertisement.

Wanted to hire immediately,
A Gentle HOUSE, on or as near the Bay as possible; it
must have every out Convenience for the Accommo-
dation of a large Family, with a Chair House and Stable.
Enquire of the Printer.

BILLS for a large Amount,
On Philadelphia or New-England,
TO BE SOLD,
Apply to the Printer.

Twelve Hundred Pounds,
To be let at Interest, on good Security.
Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscribers give Notice, That all Accounts due
to them and not settled to their Satisfaction the 15th
of June next, and such Bonds where the Interest has not
been regularly paid, will be put into the Hands of Joshua
Ward, Esq. to be immediately put in Suit.
ANCUMS and CHIFFELLE.

To be SOLD,
By **JOHN SAVAGE, jun.** at Mess. Leger and Green-
wood's Store,
ONABRUGS by the Piece, Iron Pots, Linseed Oil in
Jugs, Hippo, spirit of Hartshorn, Rhubarb, and a
few Pounds of exceeding good Jesuit's Bark.

To be Sold, at the Ferry at Cain-Hoy,
THREE HOUSE NEGROES, a Wench and her
two Sons, one about twenty, the other fourteen Years
old.—The Conditions of Sale to be Cash.

For Sale by private Contract,
A Large LOT of LAND in A. S. borough, containing
35 Feet, fronting on Church-Street, and 110 Feet in
depth, and may be conveniently divided into six Lots, with
a commodious Dwelling-House and other Out-buildings
thereon. Apply to
THEODORE GAILLARD.

To be sold by the Subscriber, on Motte's Wharf,
Several Casks of INDICO of different Qualities, and a
Quantity of Sea-shore Hand-picked INDICO SEED;
likewise a fine new Canoe-built Boat, 16 Feet 9 Inches
long in the Clear, and 4 Feet 7 Inches and a half over the
main Thwart, rows with six Oars and completely fitted
with Stern Seats and good Lockers.
JOSEPH BALL.

OLD JAMAICA RUM,
A few Hogheads and Porter Casks,
To be sold for Cash only, by
JOHN BENFIELD.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
The twenty-fifth of July next ensuing, if not disposed of
sooner by private Contract,
A Tract of Land, on Cow-Castle, in Orange-
burg District,
Containing 250 Acres, with a good Dwelling House,
and 24 Acres in a good Fence, with the Prospect of
a good Crop. The Condition of the Sale is Cash, or such
personal Security as the Proprietor shall think proper.
ROBERT JOHNSON.

W. B. HUTCHINS,
Begs Leave to acquaint his Friends,
THAT after the Whitsontide Holidays, he will charge
the following Prices for his Pupils, viz. for Writ-
ing, Arithmetic, &c. 7 L. 10 s. per Quarter, exclusive of
Pens and Firing for the Winter; and for Reading 6 L. per
Quarter.—He hopes no one will think his Charge imma-
durate, considering the Circumstances of the Times, and
the enormous Advance in Price for every Necessary of Life.

The Six Thousand Tickets,
THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY.
Remitted for Sale in the States of South Carolina and Geo-
gia, having just come to the Hands of the Subscribers.
THEY request, that all Persons intending to become
Adventurers in said Lottery, will be expeditious in
their Purchases, as the Managers advise, that the Draw-
ing will positively begin at the time appointed by the Hon.
the Continental Congress, and which was the Tenth Day
of this present Month.
CHARLES-TOWN,
April 21, 1777.
LEVINUS CLARKSON,
JOHN DOKSIUS,
JOSHUA SMITH, jun.
N. B. Such Persons as have received Receipts for their
Numbers purchased, by returning them now, will have
Tickets in their Room.

A Master is wanted to teach a few small
Children.
Apply in St. Thomas's Parish, to
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

LOST the 1st of November last, between the Reef
Market and the Exchange,
A RED CORNELIAN SEAL,
Set in Gold, the Impression a Coat of Arms, five Horse
Shoes or a Chevron, an Antelope the Crest; likewise an
OVAL GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. Whoever will
deliver the said Seal and Button, shall receive ten Pounds
for the Seal, and two Dollars for the Button, in the
Printer hereof.

A Carpenter in Charles Town,
Who is an able Workman and hath a Family,
WOULD willingly take two well disposed white Boys
Apprentices; and will have no Objection to taking
two Negro Boys also. As he will constantly work with
them himself, no Pains will be spared to instruct them well
in the Trade; and to make the Time pleasant, during
their Stay with him.—Enquire of the Printer.

Sir JOHN COLLETON
Gives Public Notice,
THAT he will not be accountable for any Loss or Da-
mage that may happen to Freight on board any of his
Schooners.

Ten Pounds Reward.
RUN away from the Subscriber about three Weeks ago,
a Mulatto Negro Fellow, about 29 or 30 Years of
Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, is well made, has bushy
Hair, and is named AUGUST; he had on when he went
away, a Pair of coarse Onaburgs Trowsers and Shirt, and
Straw Hat: Said Fellow some Time ago belonged to
William Burrows, Esq. and is pretty well known in
Town. 'Tis possible he may be gone to the Southward,
where he has some Friends at Mr. Heyward's Plantation.
Whoever delivers the above Negro to me, or the War-
den of the Workhouse in Charles-Town, shall have the
above Reward.
THO. DOUGHTY.

STRAYED or stolen out of my Yard on Friday
the 21st of March,
A Sorrel Horse,
About 14 Hands high, is short made, has a long white
Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Roach Mane, trots very
hard, and is branded on one of his Buttocks I. R.
Whoever delivers the above Horse to me in Charles-
Town, shall have Ten Pounds Reward.
THOMAS DOUGHTY.

STOPPED from a Negro, on the 26th Inst. who was
offering it to sale, a HAT, supposed to be worth Ten
or Twelve Pounds. The Owner proving his Property, and
paying for this Advertisement, may have it again by ap-
plying to Peter Quin, the bottom of Unity Alley.

RUN away some Time ago, a stout likely Negro Man,
named JUNE, and his Wife CHARLOTTE, a
likely lullly Wench, both of them lately belonged to Mr.
Benjamin Simons of Scott's Ferry. It is imagined that
they are harboured in or about Charles Town, or the lower
Part of Goose-Creek Parish: the Fellow was formerly a
Carter about the Town, and sometimes followed Fishing.
A Reward of FIFTY POUND will be paid for appre-
hending and delivering the said Fellow in Charles Town,
and TEN POUNDS for the Wench.
THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

If they will return within thirty Days, of their own free
Will, their past Offences will be forgiven.

WILLIAM FOUST tells a White Horse, about
13 Hands and an half high, about 10 Years old,
is a natural Trotter, and branded thus on the off
Shoulder.
PHILIP SHOTT tells a bright Bay Gelding, 14 Hands
high, 8 Years old, branded on the off Shoulder 3. paces a
Travel, and has a doli Star. The Owners must prove
their Property before me, (at Congresses)
RALPH HUMPHREYS, J. P.

JOSHUA FURMAN informs me of a Gelding 8 Years
old, near 14 Hands high, paces a Travel, of a dark
Bay or rather Brown Colour, no White about him, has an
obscure Brand on his near Shoulder, take it to be the
Letter C: Also a Bay Mare near 14 Hands high, has no
White, trots, is branded on the near Shoulder and on
the Thigh with an S.
LEWIS COLLINS informs me of two Mares, one a
Sorrel about 14 Hands high, paces and trots, has a switch
Tail, a small white Spot on her near Flank, is branded on
the near Shoulder with the Letters I. H. 7 or 8 Years old.
The other a small Black, near 13 Hands high, about 8
Years old, has a short sprig Tail, had on an old Bell,
is branded on the off Thigh with the Letter C.—The
Owners must prove their Property before
High-Mills, Camden District,
WOOD FURMAN.
May 17, 1777.